

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2010**  
**GRAMMAR I**

**Choose the word that does NOT belong grammatically.**

1. a. ab      b. de      c. in      d. ex
2. a. audite      b. legate      c. portate      d. movete
3. a. civium      b. cubiculum      c. cisium      d. otium
4. a. ambulare      b. facere      c. labore      d. manēre
5. a. pirata      b. nauta      c. poeta      d. toga
6. a. castra      b. saxa      c. flumina      d. arma
7. a. atque      b. ubi      c. mox      d. tum
8. a. rego      b. duco      c. ago      d. voco
9. a. unus      b. duo      c. tres      d. quattuor
10. a. cibo      b. dabo      c. debebo      d. vocabo
11. a. Antoni      b. soci      c. Tite      d. amore
12. a. venio      b. facio      c. iacio      d. capio

**Choose the response that best answers the question, translate the underlined word(s) or fills in the blank.**

13. Which principal part is an infinitive?  
a. first      b. second      c. third      d. fourth
14. What use of the ablative is illustrated in this sentence? Urnam cum curā portavit  
a. means      b. agent      c. accompaniment      d. manner
15. Tempula pulchra fuerunt.  
a. were      b. are      c. will have been      d. will be
16. Puellae \_\_\_\_\_ portabant.  
a. aqua      b. aquae      c. aquam      d. aquā
17. Doesn't she love him?  
a. Amatne      b. Non amat      c. Num amat      d. Nonne amat
18. Insectae ab avibus visae sunt.  
a. are seeing      b. were seen      c. will be seen      d. had been seeing
19. The boy ran quickly.  
a. celer      b. celere      c. celeriter      d. celeries

20. Agricolae carrum parant.  
 a. the farmers      b. the farmers'      c. to the farmer      d. of the farmers
21. Children, stay here!  
 a. manent      b. manete      c. mane      d. manetis
22. Which is **NOT** a possible translation of navigo?  
 a. I sail      b. I can sail      c. I do sail      d. I am sailing
23. He saw many horses in the fields.  
 a. in agros      b. in agris      c. agris      d. agros
24. Caesar Galliam \_\_\_\_\_ vicit.  
 a. multis pugnibus      b. multorum pugnorum      c. multos pugnones      d. multi pugni
25. Hodie librum \_\_\_\_\_ debemus.  
 a. legemus      b. legi      c. legere      d. legite
26. Say the answer, Cornelius!  
 a. dicis      b. dic      c. dicite      d. dices
27. Where had he been?  
 a. erat      b. est      c. fuit      d. fuerat
28. She saw both her mother and her father.  
 a. neque...neque      b. aut...aut      c. et...et      d. nec...nec
29. I used to like strawberries.  
 a. amare      b. amavi      c. amaveram      d. amabam
30. By tomorrow the statue will have been seen by everyone.  
 a. videbitur      b. visa erit      c. viderit      d. visa erat
31. Manlius was a good leader.  
 a. duces bonos      b. duci bono      c. duce bono      d. dux bonus
32. Which is an objective genitive?  
 a. satis frumenti      b. arma militis      c. pedes elephantis      d. timor hostium
33. Quinque plus duo sunt \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. sex      b. septem      c. octo      d. novem
34. Servos cenam \_\_\_\_\_ iussi.  
 a. parare      b. parat      c. parant      d. parabit
35. Fabulam \_\_\_\_\_ tenebo.  
 a. memoriā      b. memoria      c. memoriae      d. memoriam

36. Vitam longam agam.  
 a. live!    b. I shall live    c. is lived    d. will be lived
37. A Romanis multa bella contra hostes \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. gesta sunt    b. gesta erat    c. gesserunt    d. gesserit
38. Students, where are your books?  
 a. tuos libros    b. tui libri    c. vestros libros    d. vestri libri
39. Est \_\_\_\_\_ vincere.  
 a. gratus    b. gratum    c. grata    d. gratam
40. Sunt in bello \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. multum periculum    b. multa pericula    c. multi periculi    d. multo periculo
41. Ego et mea soror ad ludum \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. ambulo    b. ambulat    c. ambulatis    d. ambulamus
42. Aqua in casam \_\_\_\_\_ portabitur.  
 a. servus    b. servum    c. a servo    d. servo

**Questions 43-50 refer to the following passage.**

Dum Androclus miser stat et timet, leo accedebat. Sed simul atque propinquus servo misero est, subito constitit. Tum ad Androclum placide accessit. Neque virum vulneravit, sed manus lambere cupivit.

“Spectate!” clamaverunt spectatores. “Leo captivum non vulnerat. Captivo amicus est. Quam mirum! Cur leo et vir amici sunt?”

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Tandem Androclus leonem cognovit. “Olim,” inquit, “vitam tuam servavi. Hodie vitam meam servavisti.” Laeti erant et servus et leo, quod post moram longam in circo Romano amicum viderunt, quod quoque non iam erat pugna inter virum et bestia.

Imperator Androclum ad se vocavit. “Mihi, serve, responde,” inquit. “Cur te leo non vulneravit? Factum mirum est.” Tum Androclus imperatori et populo Romano fabulam de leone atque causam amicitiae narravit. Grata erat fabula populo et imperator Androclum captivum liberavit. Leonem Androclo dedit, qui postea per vias Romae cum leone saepe ambulabat. Nonne fabula mira est?

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**Vocabulary:** consto – stand firm; lambo - lick

43. What is the best translation of *placide* (line 2)?  
 a. quiet    b. in quiet    c. quietly    d. more quietly
44. *Lambere* (line 3) is  
 a. a third declension noun    b. an imperative    c. an infinitive    d. an adverb
45. In line 4, *non vulnerat* means  
 a. does not wound    b. had not wounded    c. will not wound    d. has not wounded

46. *Quam* (line 5) is best translated  
 a. What      b. Than      c. How      d. Which
47. The best of translation of “*Mihi, serve, responde*” (line 9) is  
 a. Save me, quickly      b. I will save you if you answer me  
 c. The slave will answer me quickly      d. Slave, answer me
48. What is the use and case of *imperator* (line 10)?  
 a. nominative, subject      b. genitive, possession  
 c. dative, indirect object      d. ablative, agent
49. What is the best translation of “*Nonne haec fabula mira est!?*” (line 13)  
 a. This story is wonderful, isn't it?      b. Is this story wonderful?  
 c. This story is wonderful!      d. You don't think this story is wonderful, do you?
50. What happens to the lion and Androclus?  
 a. They leave Rome together      b. They often walk together in the streets  
 c. Androclus kills the lion      d. They become prisoners of the emperor